Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864. NUMBER 281.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Situation Unchanged on the Rapidan.

Cheering News from Crooks' Kanawha Expedition.

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD CUT.

A Bad Report from Sigel at Strasburg.

HE FALLS BACK WITH LOSS OF MEN AND MATERIALS.

A RUMOR OF A FURTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

300,000 More Men to be Drafted.

LATER FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Rebels Threatening Banks' Position.

The War in Arkansas—The Rebels Fall Back to Camden.

From Washington—What a Russian Thinks of Our Monitors.

The Public Debt—Secretary Chase's Exhibit.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Situation in Louisiana.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KANSAS, May 13, via CAIRO, May 18.

There have been rebel reports of the capture of Port Hudson. The non-arrival of boats from New Orleans since Monday, tends to strengthen the probability. The arrival of the Grey Eagle, Capt. McDougal, this morning, gives assurance to rest. The detentions were caused by a fog on the lower river. At the same time, it is known that Polk has detached ten thousand of the fifteen thousand men who were in Mobile lately, to operate against Banks.

The steamer *Carlow*, which started to go up Red river and was turned back at Black river, arrived this morning. She reports a battle between gunboats at Sunny Point. No boats have come by there for some days.

The gunboats below and the land force above were expected to capture it, and re-open the river. The Red river is reported to be rising.

A little news from Virginia causes great excitement among both loyal and rebel minds.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Situation Unchanged on the Rapidan.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Tribune's* special, dated headquarters, May 17, says the enemy still holds his line northwest of Spottsylvania. The full supply of rations to our men is being issued, and the troops are in good spirits.

Breckinridge's, and other rebel forces, have not joined Lee, but are kept busy guarding Lee's communications.

A rebel correspondent with Sigel says that Sigel's loss is 600, and that of the rebels 2000.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Butler's headquarters on Friday says, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. Butler: Admiral Lee goes on the coast for the delay of the fleet in co-operating; that owing to thick water and the draft of the monitors, it was not practicable. It would have been impossible, at present to get up as high as Dr. Howlett's farm.

The rebels occupied the left bank of the James river, and interfered with the movement of steamboats, consequently, however, the Admiral advanced with the intention of going as far as possible.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says that four military parks in the North are to be named in honor of Generals Wadsworth, Hays, Rice and Stevenson.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—1:45 p. m.—A special to the Bulletin says: Gen. Wadsworth's body has arrived and will be taken North to-night. The rebels had interred it in a black coffin. It was too much decomposed to embalm.

A telegraphic messenger employed in Petersburg has just arrived, and informs us that Beauregard has been reinforced by Hanson's division, and the rebels were crowding their forces into Richmond by way of Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred.

He states that there are five ironclads at Richmond, and that three are heavy batteries on the James River from Warwick's to Drury's Bluff. He believes that the rebels have been sent for to put their strength in Gen's army, against Gen. Grant.

He says the prevailing opinion in the country around Richmond is that Lee can hold that position during this campaign the war will terminate, consequently every effort is directed to its defense. The rebels are very confident, and express the faith of Lee, and express the belief that the city of Richmond would have fallen a week since under any other commander.

The following is from the *Post* says information received at the War Department leaves no doubt that the rebels are sending large reinforcements from the south to Lee's army. Both armies are actively preparing for the next conflict.

The weather is good for military operations.

It is reported that 45 order will be issued tonight for a draft for 300,000 men. The time fixed for the draft is July 1.

The rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Grant have been sent by steamer to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Although this morning there was no official promulgation of the fact, it is understood that the call for 300,000 men, suggested in all quarters of the Administration that it has been determined on to call for 300,000 more troops.

NEW YORK, May 19.—By boating Reuvers, the steamer *Commodore Jones* was captured on the river between Richmond and Pine 8th western counties of Wythe, Smith, Giles, Wyoming, Monroe, McDowell and others in several counties.

MILITARY ROLL OF HONOR.

MADISON, Wis., May 17.—The following was received at the Executive Office last evening:

OFFICE OF THE WAR FUNDS HONORARY AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1864.

His Excellency, James T. Lewis, Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

SIR: I telegraphed you on the 10th, that Surgeon General A. E. Wolcott and myself would the next day start for Madison.

That I could not well go, on account of wounded officers and soldiers of Wisconsin regiments, who were arriving at the front, and needed my services. That Dr. Wolcott did not, and proceeded to Madison, and thence to Milwaukee, Racine and to Fredericksburgh. I procured passes for them, and for their return, and requested them to inform me of their arrival, and of the number of wounded soldiers belonging to the 20 Wisconsin regiments, to Fredericksburgh, and of their present condition.

I am in hopes shortly to send you reliable information, and shall then ascertain if the number of soldiers whose names have already arrived and entered the hospitals here; they are, however, all right, and I am in hopes to be able to send you a list of them to-day. Fredericksburg for some days to come, will be the fighting ground, and our regiments, particularly the 2d, 6th and 7th have suffered very severely, particularly in the first and second days' fighting. Gen. Sedgwick, I guess we will have two hundred or more wounded Wisconsin soldiers from the Sixth Army Corps.

Inclosed I send you a partial list of the killed and wounded of our officers and soldiers, belonging to the 6th regiment, which I received yesterday.

W. T. SPENCER, Wisconsin State Agent.

SECOND REGIMENT—Major Bertram, and Lieut. Robb, killed. Lieut. Col. Mansfield and Captain Parks, both severely wounded; said to be inside of the rebel lines.

Capt. Gibson and Lieut. Jenness slightly wounded; also Lieut. Hall, of Co. K.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Major Plummer and Captain Curtiss killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram, Capt. Newman and Lieut. Holmes are severely wounded.

Capt. Smith, Lieutenant Hobart and Young, wounded.

Capts. Hoyt and Johnson have arrived in Washington.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

We compile the following list of Wisconsin wounded from hospital lists published in the New York papers of the 16th inst.:

Lieut. Col. Bertram, Sixth; Sergeant Fox, Co. —, Sixth; Corporal Gleason, —, Sixth; J. E. Hyde, Co. —, Sixth; Lieut. Enoch, —, Sixth; Lieut. Col. Mansfield, Second; Lieut. Hall, Co. K, Second; Lieut. Jenness, Co. —, Second; Lieut. Gibson, Co. —, Second; Lieut. Col. Bertram, Sixth; Lieut. Col. Mansfield

OAK

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

THE GREAT BATTLE FOR RICHMOND.

GEN. GROVER'S EXPEDITION.

THE RAID BEFORE RICHMOND.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Session of the Methodist Conference.

FROM PARIS.

EFFECT OF THE MEXICAN REDUCTION.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE CRISIS IN FAYETTE CO.

IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

HOMŒ.

Dr. E. Anders & Co.'s
HOMŒ WATER.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary
AND
CLINIC INSTITUTE.

Dr. James,

Nip the Evil in the Bud.

The Best of Female Remedies.

Water Cure.

Fish Wanted.

Soldiers, See to Your Health.

Affected Read.

Doctor Thomson

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Dr. Sheldon,

Military.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS,

NOTICE—Having

Banking and Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE MER-
CHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, March 1, 1864.
An Interest Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on demand.
J. J. GAGE, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL, - - $500,000.
LAMON, President.
H. H. MAGEE, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL GAGE, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
158 LAKE STREET.
Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $250,000.
JOS. H. BOWEN, President.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, HAR-
RISON STREET, CORNER OF CLARK.
The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, with its Branch, the Mechanics' Savings Bank, will receive deposits, make collections, buy and sell exchange, and transact a general banking business.
C. G. HAMILL, Vice President.
Chicago, May 2d, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
Notice is hereby given, that on this or Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1864,
BANK OF AMERICA,
Successors to corporation of the same name in the City of Chicago, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to authorize the transfer of the property and franchises of the Bank of America, of Chicago, to the Bank of America, of New York, and to provide for the winding up of the affairs of the Bank of America, of Chicago," approved February 28, 1861, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, hereby issue to the said BANK OF AMERICA, of CHICAGO, this CERTIFICATE, authorizing it to commence the business of banking under the said corporate name.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
No. 520. Comptroller of the Currency.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE
AND
SECURITY COMPANY.
Office, No. 26 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building.
Cash Capital, $2,000,000.
This Company with a paid up capital of a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to receive for Storage, Trust, Agency and Commission Business,
GOLD AND SILVER BULLION, SPECIE, BANK NOTES, SECURITIES, JEWELRY, PLATE, MERCHANDISE, and all other property, on favorable terms.
Also, to act as Agents for the transfer of STOCKS, BONDS, and other SECURITIES; to receive Dividends and Interest on STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, and other SECURITIES; to collect Bills of Exchange, Notes, and Acceptances, and to transact a general Banking and Financial business.
Circulars containing full information will be issued in a few days.
CASH ADVANCES will be made and negotiated on approved collaterals.
The special attention of merchants, bankers, and the public generally is called to the facilities afforded by the establishment of the Company for the purchase and sale of Bullion, Coin, Bills of Exchange, and Securities of all kinds, both on the Pacific Coast, in New York, and at the principal points in the interior, and for the transaction of all business usually performed by Banks and Bankers.
The Company is prepared to receive deposits of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin, and issue certificates therefor, bearing interest, and payable on demand, or at such time as may be agreed upon.
The Company will also receive deposits of Currency, and allow interest thereon, subject to check at sight.
The Company will act as Agent for the transfer of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, and for the payment of Coupons and Dividends.
The Company will receive Gold and Silver Bullion, Coin, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Acceptances, Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities for collection, and remit the proceeds at such time and in such manner as may be directed.
The Company will act as Agent for the purchase and sale of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities.
The Company will receive Gold and Silver Bullion, Coin, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, and make cash advances thereon, at such rates as may be agreed upon.
The Company will act as Agent for the transfer of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, and for the payment of Coupons and Dividends.
The Company will act as Agent for the purchase and sale of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

THE CITY.

LOCAL MATTERS

THE CITY PRINTING.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

NEW SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864. NUMBER 52.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

BY THE MAILS.

Fifty-fourth Session—Fourteen Hours of Fighting—Desperate Attempt of the Enemy to Break Our Lines—Gallantry of Gens. Wadsworth, Carroll, Shaler and Col. Bidwell—Heavy Slaughter of the Rebels.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16, '64.

FIELD OF THE BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS, Sunday, May 15.

Fourteen hours of severe fighting under the hottest sun of the season, and the enemy is not yet through with the four divisions of his corps which he hurled against our lines at daylight this morning. Gen. Wadsworth's division of the Fifth Corps, and Shaler's and Bidwell's of the Sixth, with the full corps and their batteries, have met the shock of battle, and have fought it to the center. Gen. Wadsworth's division, which has been in reserve, was ordered to the front, and arrived in time to meet the enemy's charge, and contributed materially to the result. The action on our right was of the most desperate character, and the enemy must be at this moment in full retreat, or he has succeeded in breaking our lines. Our troops have fought with the most determined bravery, and have repulsed the enemy in every attack. Our losses have been heavy, but those of the enemy must be fearful. Our troops have fought with the most determined bravery, and have repulsed the enemy in every attack. Our losses have been heavy, but those of the enemy must be fearful. Our troops have fought with the most determined bravery, and have repulsed the enemy in every attack. Our losses have been heavy, but those of the enemy must be fearful.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

WHAT NEWS?

Before the heathen quiet was cast insertion. It left to arms, but only as the tempest hushes its breath, to rise again in wilder note. The worst is not all done in Virginia. The terrible rounds of the combatants are not conclusive. There is still an hour of trial and of doubt which will not be dismissed until from a decisive, which will be a hard fought, field Grant shall send us back his dispatch of final victory. It is enough to tell us "all goes well." It is much that we may read the proof of heroic valor of our troops, and to count the blood-stained notches in their path of progress. But will the President, and Congress, and the people, while waiting eager for the war bulletins, be blind and deaf to the dangers of the hour? Mark the shadow on the dial. Gold 179 yesterday! It is creeping steadily upward athwart the glow of our recent successes. What does it mean? There are other minor symptoms that may be suggested; but the lasting one is the lurking doubt in the air. The uneasiness of Wall street are extended out over the field in Virginia, feeling, testing, touching every point of the situation. Is there any cause for alarm? Yes. Grant is rearing a ladder against the walls of the rebel capital. What priceless lives, what vast sums have been his outlay thus far. Still he goes on, steadily facing his gigantic task, and the nation behind him; whose destinies he is shaping under Providence,—do what? Look on; read dispatches; gape, eager for more news; believe in Grant; make banquets speeches; pass lukewarm resolutions, and keep close watch of prices current to the end that they may get gain.

Meanwhile, higher and higher before Grant tower the defenses of Richmond. *Superior ladder proves too short.* We got very suggestive hints of rapid reinforcements in Richmond. We can almost believe that Sherman will not find opposition to his progress in Georgia, even though he were to march to overthick Charleston from the rear. The rebel leaders would to-morrow give five of their best cities to Federal occupancy, and half their remaining territory to the spoiler, if they could but crush Grant in Virginia. They are massing upon him and before him in numbers exceeding any former muster. They are willing to pay the price, and wisely, for the stake is their existence.

What imperils Grant? A scarcity of men. What is dwindling down our operations in the Southwest? More men are wanted. The TRIBUNE has, again and again pressed the warning. It is more and more imminent. The One Hundred Day call is a short issue. Nearly one month has passed since it was proposed. How much more precious time will Congress waste before coming squarely up to the work of grappling with the danger of this hour. Are they deliberately bent upon waiting until the danger of the Republic shall make every man a volunteer? Is their distinctness, their thorough shiftlessness worthy of the Representatives of the people? No! a thousand times no.

The President may call for "three hundred thousand more" by draft, as the dispatches say he has done, and the conscription will fall, so long as the paltry sum of three hundred dollars can commute for the sacred duty the citizen owes his country. How many times must the failure be re-enacted? How many times the farce be repeated? No! Until the draft means that every eligible man drawn must "go or send a man" will our armies be full? Not until our armies are full will the rebellion be arrested. The work that should have promptly succeeded the first glorious rally of our volunteer ranks—*heaping them full*, still remains unaccomplished. Lessons threaten our army operations. Lessons threaten Grant, and imperils our holy cause.

A LULL IN THE CONFLICT.

The enemy which Grant will put forth the energies of the Army of the Potomac to subdue, in Lee with his rebel army, not Virginia soil, is the hearing instrument. Every day the latter becomes a more formidable obstacle than the former, and Grant fully aware that there is not only a time to fight but a time to cease from fighting, tacitly acknowledges himself overpowered by the elements to stay that irresistible onward march, while the baffled efforts of the enemy could not prevent. He has not yet, however, been "jostled from his place." He is still in condition to "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer." And we believe the Army of the Potomac has fought the patriotic inspiration of the heroic Rice, and were its fate like his, to perish in this his country's agonizing struggle, it would so nobly ask to be turned where it might "die with its face toward the foe." Our hearts have been with them, and hardly have been so great as those of the enemy. Our army is larger than his and the same loss would weaken his force relatively more than ours. Reinforcements come to our losses are officially stated to have a still better basis to the disparity. In wastime, Lee has lost his best Lieutenant Longstreet, and his chief of cavalry—Stuart. He has lost every strategic point on which he has fought and every round in the fighting. He has lost some 100,000 prisoners and from one-sixth to one-eighth of his force. If communications are seriously impaired on very side. He has lost the prestige of success which has heretofore attended him and which has inspired his army with such confidence in its ability. While he still looks to many, formidable in numbers, and capable of fighting on the defensive a series of desperate battles with any force which can be brought against it, still, unless our endurance and our courage fail, all the elements necessary to his success, all the elements necessary to his triumph, lie in the hands of Lee's army, terrible as is the magnitude of that work, seem to be with us. In the midst of the great Indian, bush-whacking fight in the Wilderness, when it was mad to man and beast, when the struggle among the intricacies of the battle, which was so hidden in thicket and wooded swamps that none could see the battle field for more than a few yards on each side, Grant heard to have remarked mollusively, as he backed with his pack knife the great trees which were in his headquarters, at the same time smoking vigorously on his briar root pipe, "Well, (puff) if Lee does want to make it a Kilkenny cat fight (puff, puff,) I am sure we'll win; (puff, puff, puff,) for we've got the longest tail." And not only the length of will but the largest head, General Grant.

Many like we are liable at any moment to hear that our rested and recruited army are again fighting their way towards that central hold of treason—Richmond. God grant it success.

BY ANTOWN MISPATCHING.

One feature of Grant's campaign is almost a new one in our war. In the main, the reports have not outflown the facts. Our first intelligence has been at least so far founded on fact to not be upon false pleas like Antietame. They may be due in part to the fact that previous failures in the "on to Richmond" movements of the army of the Potomac has rendered even army correspondents apprehensive of failure, and prepared it to "see all," (Quakerism, which leads to no undue estimate of the power of the enemy and an exaggeration of our own resources. In part, also, it is due to the indomitable vigor of the army, constantly fights on, leaving it at whatever point it may be, and thus into fruit by a day's persistency the premature reports of victories which certain Generals would have turned into falsehood by neglect's delay.

The severity is also indebted to Secretary Stanton's new and commendable policy of permitting to the country the official news of the movements as soon as received by the War Department. Heretofore the publication of news was sometimes delayed for days, and the public was left to feed upon rumors, many and interpolated as Boston gossip, while shrewd, designing speculators spread exaggerated reports which affected the stock market. Upon the breaking out of the war, General Stanton ordered the arrest of Colonel of the 28th Massachusetts regiment, which was a part of General Burnside's forces in the North Carolina expedition. After the capture of Roanoke Island and the establishment of a permanent camp there, the regiment was ordered to Goldsboro, and he commanded the reserves at the time of the attack on Fort Wagner. Under General Grant, in the present campaign, he was commander of the 1st Brigade of Burnside's corps. He is a young man, scarcely forty years of age at the time of his death.

SUBSCRIBERS AND CUTTING PLACES.

As our paper circulates in the greatest number of the principal cities in the country, and as our interest is almost wholly confined to the loyal States, we have concluded to discontinue the publication of our paper in the cities of Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cairo, Illinois, and Evansville, Indiana, and to substitute in their stead Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland. Subscribers in the former cities will receive the paper in the latter cities after the 15th instant.

THE GREAT CONFLICT IN VIRGINIA.

A LULL BUT NOT INACTIVITY.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Complete Details of Sherman's Movement up to Thursday Afternoon, May 12.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

Both Sides Rapidly Reinforcing.

400,000 Men Called For.

LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gen. Butler was attacked on Monday and repulsed the enemy. He has contracted his lines.

Gen. Sigel was attacked by superior numbers on Monday and was forced to fall back. He has crossed the Shenandoah river.

The President has called for 400,000 more volunteers!

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, May 12—10:30 p. m.

Major General DIX:

We have no official intelligence of military operations since my last dispatch.

The Richmond papers of Saturday state that General Steele had surrendered at Camden, with 8,500 men to Price. This is known to be untrue. Gen. Steele, with his whole command, withdrew some two weeks ago from Camden, and is now at Little Rock, having defeated Kirby Smith on the way to Saline Pass, as heretofore stated.

General Banks has gone to Shreveport to fight Kirby Smith.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Cairo en route to the relief of Vicksburg.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 12—Midnight.

To GENERAL DIX:—The latest dates from Grant's headquarters are to yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock. No operations of importance occurred. Our reinforcements were arriving.

Nothing later from Butler since his telegram of Saturday night.

We have Intelligence from Rome, Ga., up to 11 o'clock last night. Our lines had advanced on the left, two lines of the enemy's works having been thrown back.

Sherman is reported to have destroyed a wagon train, captured two guns and thrashed Johnston.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 12—9 P. M.

To MAJOR GEN. DIX:

We have dispatches from Gen. Grant to 8 o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been momentarily suspended; that the roads become passable, that the army is in the best of spirits and feels the fullest confidence in its success.

The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

The reports from the front are all favorable as up to yesterday. After two days' hard fighting, Lee had fallback to overtake Rosser at midnight last night.

Gen. Sherman's forces are in vigorous pursuit.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. Butler to-day. At the latest reports he was still operating against Port Darling.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WHAT A FEDERAL SURRENDER HAVE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

A special to the *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, says a Surgeon of the 58th N. Y. regiment, who was captured with 600 others, in the 24 days' fight, and subsequently paroled, came into our lines on Saturday, with the body of Gen. Wadsworth, which had been captured, by order of Gen. Lee, in a most noble.

Wadsworth died in Longstreet's tent. He was so wounded in his right temple. The wound was not mortal, but would incapacitate him for active duty for some time. General J. S. B. Stuart was brought at Richmond at the time that Gen. Wadsworth died. The latter was buried

...PILLOW, D——N YOU."

...Morton's Records of Davis' Brigade," which is said of rebel...

...SATURDAY, MAY 7.

...o'clock in the morning the 4th ...moved in the hills about Catoosa ...and rallied on Stanley-Ashby's post. ...the Twentieth Regulars, Col. Croxton, ...Col. Mackey was dismounted, ...Fort Pillow, d——n you," as the ...Major Asher, of the 4th, was killed, ...and shattered a ...about twenty-four, left. ...of the 1st Tennessee, ...his mouth. He is quiet now, ...shooters had a wrestling bout. ...from the field, shot in both thighs, ...by gun-shot service. The wounded ...doing well.

Gen. Ward was hit in the neck, early ...day, but would not leave the field. ...ward led his brigade to the front, ...south front. Speaking of the ...Wright's, South, did good service, ...their shells into the rebel columns ...Cook, Martin, of the Third Minnesota ...Battery, was wounded in the thigh.

The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Col. ...Wilder, was the last to leave the field, ...yesterday morning. They were ...which peculiarly excites ...delightful confidence in the ...Wilder's brigade is ...now; but he is a thoroughbred soldier, ...and he is fortunate in having ...brave lads to fight under him.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

...was splendidly passed in camp. ...Army Corps, Maj-Gen. ...of Cleveland, and the right of ...in motion before ...

...Gen. Sherman in his dispatches ...FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

...Everything Going on Well in the ...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Gen. Sherman in his dispatches announces ...

HEAD-QUARTERS ...

...Sherman says he had a fight on ...day at Resaca. We were successful. No ...General Sherman says he now sets on ...our loss is about 5,000 in killed, wounding ...ing. Everything is progressing ...the rebels have been repulsed at various ...miles of the army.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10.—Two gunners ...nected with the Quartermaster's Depart...Sherman's army, arrived here last night ...from Georgia, having left there six weeks ...They left Gen. Sherman's army ...Dalton, in North Georgia, which is a pretty ...attractive there, confirming what we have ...received; and the daring in addition, the ...ance of the rebel cavalry had excited ...anxiety among the people of Georgia. ...railroad communications south, like those ...to Sherman's Resort. Some 5,000 Georgia ...are in the rebel front. The country ...is a difficult place to attack, and can be held ...by a small number of men; but the rebels ...not supplied with rations and can soon be ...

PARTIAL LIST OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA WOUNDED IN GEN. SCHOFIELD'S LATE SKIRMISH.

...H. A. Hart, Major 27th Ill., ...Hart, Major 27th Ill., ...H. Hall, Capt. 27th Ill., arm fractured, ...Hall, Capt. 27th Ill., slightly. ...D. H. Cox, 2d Lieut. 27th Ill., ...Reichelt, 2d Lieut. 27th Ill., ...were ...

Lieut. R. Cook, F, 27th Ill., arm and ...

Richard Artillery, F 27th Ill., leg, slight. ...Henry Cloth, B, 80th Ill., ...Lieut. Wm. Hall, B, 80th Ill., ...Allen Buckner, Colonel 79th Ill., right side, ...Corpl Asbleton, H 79th Ill., side, flesh. ...Wm. Wheeler, A 79th Ill., ...James E. Hoge, I 79th Illinois, ...Wm. Hoge, I 79th Illinois, ...Chas. C. Jennings, 1st Lieutenant, company ...Geo. Nat. K 79th Illinois, thigh, flesh. ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, K 79th Illinois, ...Frank M. Sumner, D 79th Illinois, ...Thomas Brigade, H 79th Illinois, ...J. Stagg, G 6th Indiana brigade. ...Gay Mallett, Sergeant, I 79th Illinois, ...Lieut. Col. Wm. Hall, 79th Illinois, ...

ARMY CORPS.

Henry Crose, A 81st Illinois, slight, flesh ...

Wesley Gilbert, A 15th Indiana, side, flesh. ...Sergt. Wm. Shaw, H 15th Indiana, ...John Berry, D 15th Indiana, ...Sergt. Butler, D 99th Illinois, thigh and ...

...Crose, B 99th Indiana, face, flesh. ...Wm. Hall, B 99th Indiana, ...James Morrell, H 99th Indiana, ...Corporal Henry, G, Wyant, H 99th Illinois, ...

Sergeant O'Brien, A 84th Illinois, thigh, flesh. ...Wm. Wright, A 84th Indiana, foot, flesh. ...Wm. Shrock, B, 84th Indiana, foot, flesh. ...Harrison Kendall, B, 84th Indiana, foot, flesh. ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, A, 84th Illinois, ...Sergt. Mary, A, 84th Illinois, ...Samuel Sares, C, 84th Indiana, ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, C, 84th Illinois, ...Wm. Hall, C, 84th Illinois, ...Wm. Shaw, I, 84th Illinois, ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, I, 84th Illinois, ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, K, 84th Illinois, ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, K, 84th Illinois, ...Sergt. Wm. Hall, K

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

LEGAL TENDER MOVEMENT.

Wild-Cats Squelched at Last—A Pure National Currency—Nothing but Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, or their Equivalent to be Received.

The Board of Trade Movement Triumphant—The Shinplaster Pulling Into Line—Scattered and Expiring Efforts of Competing States.

The wild cats are demurring; their nine lives avail them not; at least eight of them are killed outright, and in a day or two the ninth will be destroyed, the whole animal, skin and all, "into custody." The movement originated by our patriotic and "steadfast Board of Trade, has carried every opposition like the sweep of a scythe, and will be a legend to be told with and robbed by a miscellaneous lot of rags which by a stretch of courtesy have been dignified with the name of currency. We shall no more find ourselves reaching in a night, and on every other alternate morning, into a pocket turned into "wild cat," and finding a new "shin" or "red dog" or discovery that the banks were suspended, and that the shinplaster we received the day before was the equivalent of the war of all the giving us a uniform national currency, which will be the same all over the country, and which will be good, as the Secretary of the Treasury rightly says, "at the desk of every bank in the land, and whose credit will be equally secured."

The history of the struggle in Chicago is forming of it. Some of the banks have been very reluctant to relinquish the vast profits which they have realized temporarily for the last three, and it is no secret a very few banks have made more money during the last year than they ever made before, and have come under the general head of "shin plasters" and "wild cats." Some of these banks have been very loth to let go the stuff which has been so profitable to them, and have only done so when they found that the general current was against them, and that they must either do so or be left out in the cold. With the exception of the Union Bank, which has been the last to come into the traces, and which has not yet signified its intention to do so, all the banks of the city of Chicago have now agreed to receive on deposit at par all bank notes, and to pay out the notes of other banks at par, and the city of Chicago is now free.

It being understood that all checks dated prior to May 16th may be paid in the present currency, it is expected that by the 1st of June the whole business of shinplastering are to be limited to the issues of

Edward L. Tinkham, Cashier of National Bank.
H. H. Holbrook, Cashier of Bank of Commerce.
J. Young Scammon, Pres't. Marine Co.
J. Young Scammon, private banker.
W. H. Wells, Secy. W. B. and P. Ins. Co.
Wm. Ogden, Pres't N. S. L. and T. Co.
J. M. Adsit.
Wm. Jones.
Preston, Wheeler & Kean.
Cashier of the Union Trust Company of New York.
Cashier of the Bank of Commerce of New York.
Josiah Lombard, Pres't, 8th National Bank.
Cashier of the Bank of Commerce.
W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., per Connell.
Cashier of the Bank of Commerce.
H. Doolittle.
James Hoyne.
Cashier of the Bank of Commerce.
W. F. Ogden, Cashier 8th National Bank.
C. G. Hammond & Co.
Leopold Mayer & Co.
Cashier of the Bank of Commerce.
Bailey, Kellogg & Co.
Cashier of the United States Savings Institution.

The Railroad and Express Companies have also agreed to receive the same money during the week ending Sunday next stands therefore as the dividing line in all prominent commercial transactions as between the shinplaster and the legal tender. So you may reckon your wealth is wild cat on Saturday night and legal tender on the morning of the Monday next.

This, we opine, is about all that will be needed to set the country to rights. The country people have long since been tired of the miscellaneous currency they have been receiving, and the recent action of the gentlemen whose names appear above will no doubt add confidence to the public mind. The wild cats and shinplasters will soon be glad to the full title of national currency, and the whole business bids fair to accomplish it yet the thing is done—Laudamus.

(From the New York Herald, May 17.)

The Spiritual Manifestations—The Wonderful Manifestations—The Wheat Planet—Tests, &c.

The performances of the Davenport Brothers at the Cooper Institute continue to attract general attention and large audiences. Last evening the entertainment was of the most favorable nature, and the manifestations were unanimously satisfactory.

The committee, of Mr. Lacy, who said that there had been some talk about wires and electricity, glass tumblers were placed over the wrists of the whole upon which stands the magic cabinet or closet. The closet was carefully examined inside and out, and was found to contain nothing and to have no visible connection with any apparatus. The Davenport Brothers—two very intelligent and gentlemanly persons—then came forward, and were warmly welcomed. These gentlemen were securely tied, hand and foot, by the committee, and fastened to the seats in the closet. The committee reported the manner perfectly satisfied them far, and certainly it was better and better tying than that accomplished by the Fire Marshal. The lights were turned down. Half a dozen musical instruments were placed in the closet, viz., a tambourine, violin, trumpet and bell—were placed in the closet by the committee. The two doors of the cabinet were then closed and locked—also by the Messrs Baker. Then the centre door was pushed to, and in less than a second of time the violin, the bell and the trumpet threw violently out of the hole in the door. The committee rushed to the closet, but the brothers were found as secure as the Davenports, locked as before. The astonishment of the audience may be imagined. Twelve or fifteen minutes at most age now began to doubt their own consciousness and joined in the general applause.

The manifestations that followed in the regular order, the audience remaining very quiet and watching everything critically and intelligently. The committee seemed to be perfectly impartial and keenly scrutinized the results of their examinations. A full chorus of instruments playing a jig was heard inside of the closet. The doors were then opened, and the Davenports had not moved. Spectral hands and arms appeared at the front window only, and vanished as speedily as they appeared. The Davenports were still bound. While the doors were open the instruments were played by men so agile as Ingles Fire Marshal Baker. Still the Davenports were tied. A watch was then taken from the pocket of a gentleman present, and distinctly indicated the hour of the day. The Fire Marshal then tried his knots upon the brothers, and pronounced them perfectly secure. Hands did not appear. Another test was then suggested, namely, to untie the knots of the brothers, to remove the ropes, and to tie them in the presence of the audience. This was done, and the Davenports were left free